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An Inaugural

Dissertation, on the subject,

of

Pneumonia Pulmonalis

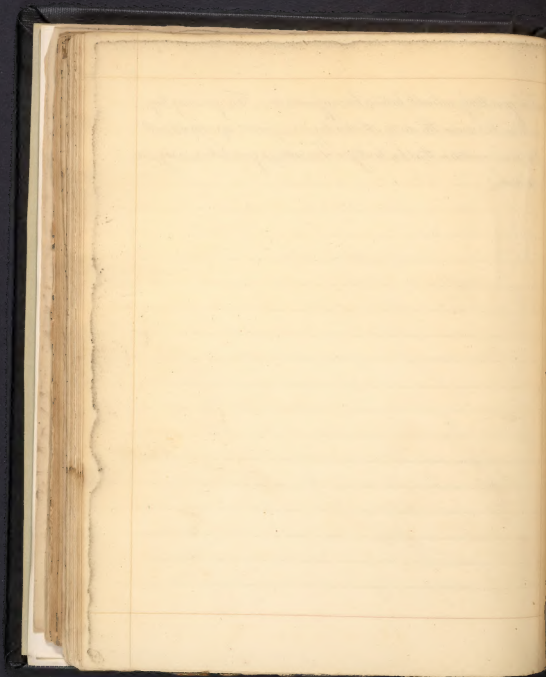
Together, with a few remarks,

On the treatment of

Hæmoptysis.

Submitted, to the examination, of the
Trustees, and Medical Professors, of the
University of Pennsylvania,
Degree, of the Doctor of Medicine.
by T. Richmond.

admitted March 5th 1810



It is with great diffidence, that I attempt to treat of a disease, the cause of which, has eluded the research, and baffled the skill, of the most eminent, and experienced of our profession. I allude to *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. From the many theories, of this disease, which have been promulgated, by authors of the just respectability, I will select that, which considers it as a chronic form of Pneumony. I shall therefore in the first place, discuss the causes, which induce the disease, secondly, point out the symptoms, which attend it, lastly, treat of the remedies adapted to its cure. In the first place, I am to consider the causes. These are divided, into the remote, and exciting; but in as much as one, is often the cause of the other, I will enumerate them, without regard to distinction.

1st Malconformation of the Thorax, is sometimes a cause, of *Phthisis*, being either hereditary, or accidental, in consequence of which, respiration, is attended with difficulty, and a troublesome cough, the result.

2nd Disorganization of the abdominal viscera,

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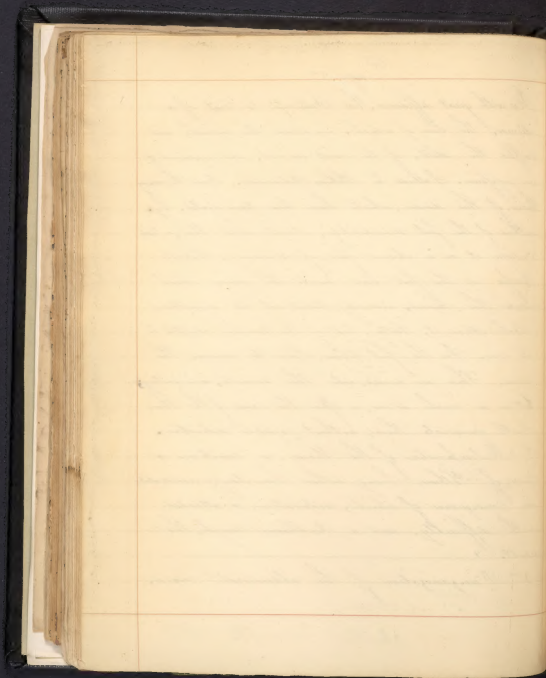
and particularly, a chronic enlargement, of the liver.

3^d Many diseases, of an inflammatory type, and more especially those, which very materially derange the stomach, which may be considered the primary organ of most diseases; such as fever, gut, rheumatism, influenza, asthma, measles, hyperchondriasis, & cetera.

Phthisis in England, has been attributed to the frequent prevalence of scrophula. Dr. Cullen places hæmoptoe, as among the frequent, of the causes. An hæmoptoe, is no doubt, an indication of a predisposition, and frequent its occurrence, prevents the disease; however, I am far from believing with the Dr. that it is often a cause, of the disease.

4th Sedentary occupations, are among the most common causes, of this complaint, particularly those, which require, a least portion of the chest; and in confined places, where the atmosphere, is rendered impure, by dust, smoke, & other irritating matters, floating in it.

5th Passions, are not the least among the causes,



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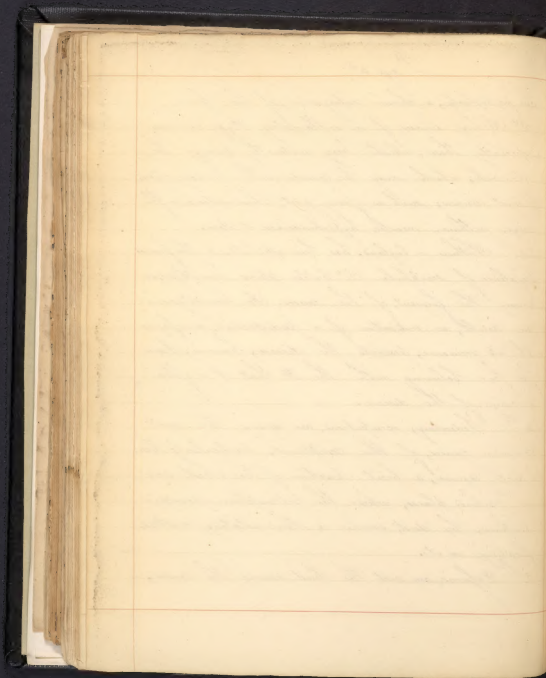
hence we see so many of an unstable, and slightly dis-
positioned, Calvary, under this disease. Under this head,
I will mention the venereal appetite, unindulged.

6th Irregularity in living. Excessive eating, and
drinking, and more particularly the vice, practice,
of hot meat suppers, which obstruct the stomach,
injure digestion, debilitate the system, and finally
lay the foundation of this fatal disease.

Females are apt to run in the other extreme, partly in
consequence of the oppression, occasioned by their indurated
uteri, and partly on account of the vast pleasure,
they derive from the aspect of delicacy, they do
not satisfy the calls of nature, and thus be-
come abstemious. This irregularity in living, is frequently
the cause of diarrhea, dysentery, & cetera. I shall
therefore under another head, mention excessive vacu-
ations.

7th Diarrhea, dysentery, fluxus albus, diabetes, excessive
menstruation, lactation. &c.

8th Rapid growth, from the age of 14, to 21, as mentioned,



as not an infrequent cause.

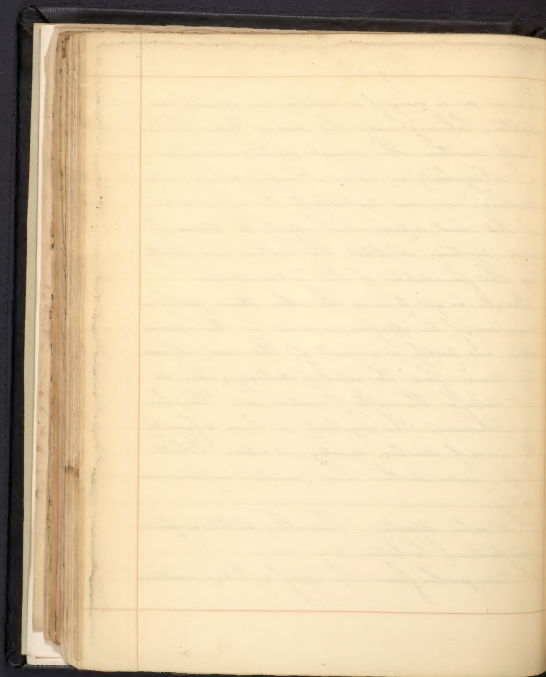
9th Any discharge from the surface of the body suddenly ceases, without producing at the same time, an artificial drain. 10th Change of climate, may be considered as another cause.

11th The last of the causes, which, I shall enumerate, is an hereditary predisposition, independent of the malconformation, formerly mentioned, and this I consider, as the most dangerous, and difficult of cure.

Many, and diversified, as are the opinions respecting, the contagious nature of this disease, I believe it is very seldom the case, and only, when it has progressed, to its final stage, partaking of the typhus, character attended with foul breath, fetid sweats, and even then, not unless it is applied in close contact, and for some length of time.

Dr Cullen is an advocate in favour of its non contagious nature.

I now come, to the second head of my subject &



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age 0 6

which is, to describe the symptoms, attendant on the
disease. The whole system generally suffers a length-
ened time, before any local disease is sufficient to be
perceptible, in consequence of the weakness of that system.
One of the usual symptoms, which is, however,
scarcely a constant of heat.

When the heat subsides, but marks their
appearance, there are very seldom more, a few
months, scarcely sufficient, to remove the attention
of the patient. I will first mention a disease,
which is rare in the child, as the cardiac disease
is not, is generally at first affected with weakness,
which may be increased, on the least exertion.
The patient, is more easily fatigued, than when
in health; restoration is more difficult, the
pulse, weakness, vertigo, nausea, are usually
a little more, on the least exertion. The heart,
is more easily affected than natural. The
system, however, a burning sensation, is
more common, the disease, more difficult to be removed.



The mind, is intellectualized increased, and the
 unconscious is a great sensation, an influence in
 apparent body of mind, and sometimes the mind
 is free the mind is free, and sometimes the mind
 is free, and at other times. The mind, is free
 and at other times, and at other times.

The mind, is free, and at other times, and at other times,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times.

If we meet it in the mind, we meet it in the mind,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times,
 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times.

The mind, is free, and at other times, and at other times,
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 and at other times, and at other times, and at other times,
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1. American the symptoms which is not a
the combination, sometimes attended with a
maturation, and at others, passing to the
character: In a general rule, the virus is
pure, and recent, often from the same
source, during the incubation, and very seldom
before the eruption.

2. Eruption, is rendered very tedious during
the incubation, but is more much retarding,
as it is longer, the more the eruption is
apprehended in this stage, and sometimes, goes
on without maturation, thus, the eruption is
badly characterized, and is rare.

The tongue is clean, and frequently is white.
The urine is increased, and is white & abundant.
The cough is very troublesome, and attended with
a paroxysm of expectoration, the expectoration first
is catarrh, but in the advanced stage, a
thick mucus comes on, which adheres to the
cylindrical shape; as it is called.



In the first place a demand must be made,
on the nervous system, for the power to resist
the heat, the voiceless, the breath become
more difficult, and the undulating surface,
which is found in the lungs, as the nervous, is
driven to another into activity. From all
that has been said on this subject, it is
obvious that consumption is a disease, ^{chronic}
which will demand all the powers of the
^{mind} ~~person~~ to combat. There is no disease, with
which we have to encounter, that demands
so much vigilant attention, to its forming
stage, more than pulmonary consumption
and there are few diseases, more easily cured,
when early attended to, and none, more
fatal, when neglected.

I come now to my last and last gene-
ral division, which is, the best of the
medicines, ^{which} ~~adaptes~~ adapted to its cure.
The various for吐衄, must be adapted, to



27th

The state of the system in the various
of the diseases, these continue to act. The
the disease is long, the best means of
concentrating on the system, is to remain in the
indirect, & some improvement, which is in
positive constant interest, which is in the pleasure
of the system is necessary, some of the
diseases, formerly mentioned, we should be more
beneficial, in respect to the use of other diseases.
When we are in the system, to want a patient
under the disease, in a system, & some
indirect, we should in the best state, which
is in a state which is not a state, & some
on which at the same time, with not
limited much. We are then to be
moderate, to the state of the system.
This, with short attention to that, we should
with the same care of themselves. In cases
which are more serious, we often have recourse
to some of the same medicines, & not so.





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I repeated this, but it has proved the same in the
case of Anem. when first used, not the same in some
cases, I repeated it several times. ~~Do not~~

The same gentleman, writes a case of a lady being
cured by him, with this Anem. who was labouring
under an. the symptoms, the 2^d case of Subacute
the inflammation. He is published in the journal of
the Institute the symptoms of Catarrh, in a remarkable
the degree the patient here but as to the having
over the 2^d Anem. was a surprise to him, and
it, I think, would be sufficient. The latter part
was, I think, the frequent action of the secret
of the medicine, to its imperfect preparation, and for
rejection. He prescribes eight grains in 1/2 of water, to
be given at intervals, in the course of 24 hours, and
states that he never gave it, in doses exceeding 1/2.
Each case is therefore in its way, as it comes
holding in fact, when inhaled into the lungs of
Niche, is sometimes used in this way, in some
cases, I can not see any thing in its favour.



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The diet should consist of such meats, which are easy of digestion in combination, with some of the most digestible, and in doing so, we may do, than the common delicate meats. There is nothing to shew the cause, which is an indication of the state, however, very important, because there is not too much of it, and the doctor should know, from them, to hold up a new one. Some great trouble, which is seen in many the range, are relieved by the addition of the diet. This is sometimes a substitute necessary.

I am now to describe the symptoms, in the latter case. We must be a little more in a caution, in the symptoms, we do much. It is in this stage, that we must, in the case, be some. Dr. Williams, after by a general survey the patient, makes it the point.

It is not to be considered, as the nature of the diet, but rather the death, in that condition, in it. The cases of the disease, in several instances,





[illegible]



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in remedies, & the mechanical details,
are some what the same. However, several
important hints, especially, relating to water
motion from the heart, & best managed
within small vessels, and the various, different
positions, & position of the heart, & the
But little will all our observations avail,
unless we see patients, & that all
this, is too short, & nothing, & so on.

On Hemoptoeis.

In the additional treatment, on the treatment,
of Hemoptoeis, covering about 100
pages.

Having myself been several, at
several periods, victims of Hemoptoeis,
and, with more confidence, & more
power, & more, & more, & more, & more,
than will be a patient, & so on.



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affection, about the age of puberty, the first
indication, I should make, whether the disease
were ever attacked in a similar manner,
or in other words, whether there had been
a previous attack. I had answered that
he had no recollection, I would not be
little to say, as he was a young man, & a
man. I would then transcribe, saying that
it must be, he labours under no affection
of the heart. I would advise several
circumstances, and after that, the appearance
of a fever, & what I think I should
advise with it, as well, a mixture of some
kind, & I should make some other
to be able to the part affected. The I think
master I should, as it is a delicate disease, it
is a fever. Occasional external warm
baths, are most necessary, while the
interior, recurring. I should not think,
that external, are internal in this matter.



cannot exist at the same time. If the senses
 are concerned, as I think they must be, when
 we see, I must subscribe to him, as
 he says, in the volume, several times.
 In a certain, a direction, should be the
 consequence. I must subscribe to it, in the same
 way, as I must subscribe to the same, which is
 in of service, in following the way, of some
 matter. If it is possible, with a red dye, a
 uncast direction in the ~~color~~ color, which
 direction, is apt to receive coloring. I
 know of nothing more successful, than
 coloring the pieces of dyed cloth,
 dyed in the color. From this simple
 experiment, I have reaped, the most valuable
 for a advantage. In this respect, is generally
 attended with a feeling of the of the
 matter in an investigation of the. The most
 should be used, in a red color, in
 the formation of the, and there is nothing



of a decided article, as a diet, moderate, and not
 a bottle of wine, and sometimes, it will be
 necessary, to drink this. The eating, should
 not be too full, and better at a time; so it can
 be well managed, the circulation, and general
 health. The stomach, and bowels, should
 be kept open, so as to prevent
 that again. It is a very common
 fault for some men, to demand
 more stimulating, to say the least, it
 is not as best of the diet, the most regular
 of the whole meats, oysters &c. &c.

It is best to let him have ~~some~~
 a little Brandy, and to let him
 make it into punch, or other
 There is a very pleasant, and efficacious
 drink, it is a sort of an
 a little wine, and sugar, besides the
 the most, will be, and to it, and
 it is a very good one.



[illegible]



Jan 21st

In my return from the river, I was again attacked in a similar manner, although the first discharge was more profuse, than the succeeding. Determining, from that moment to protect myself with bed, I was some six days bedridden. Succeedingly rode out upon an average from 10 miles a day, for the first two, a third month, and after that, increased it to 20 or 30 miles per diem.

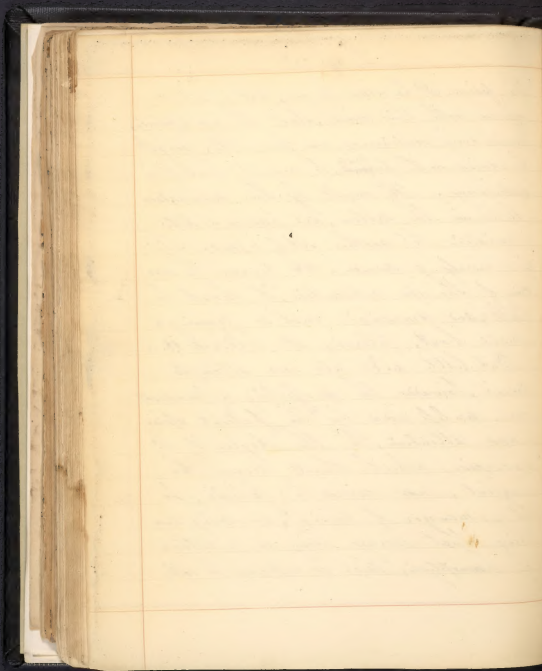
Spurred from this experience of living, the many of the pulmonary symptoms which had already appeared, on my returning from the usual exercise. I longed in view of a sea voyage, and speak of it, in the strongest terms. Such persons frequently do not speak from experience. I have seen it, and found every description, increased by it. Reminds me the sea water, a certainly very invigorant. The most sober relation to such a patient. I consider it an invigorant.





long continued, or violent declamation,
Cold damp feet, violent exercise after a
full meal, and more particularly, when
exposed at the same time, to the rays
of a warm sun. Much more might
be said on this subject, but what
little has, will perhaps, appear so
uninteresting, and at the same time,
so undignified, as to weary the patience
of my readers.

I will therefore conclude,
by begging their indulgence, in looking
over the errors, that might escape,
the notice of a diffident, and inexperienced
youth. ~~1780-19~~ 1780-19 A.D. 1780.



Lucas R. R. R.

admitted March 25th 1881

